Please replace paragraph [0009] appearing at page 3 with the following:

B3

[0009] U.S. Patent No. 6,334,939 entitled "Nanostructure-Based High Energy Material and Method, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference, in its entirety, discloses a nanostructure alloy with alkali metal as one of the components. Such materials are described as being useful in certain battery applications.

Please replace paragraph [0041] appearing at page 9 with the following:

B3

[0041] The process begins with raw nanoparticle or nanotube containing material, such as carbon nanotube-containing material 110. This raw nanotube material 110 can comprise at least one of single-walled carbon nanotubes and multi-walled carbon nanotubes. According to a preferred embodiment, the raw carbon nanotube-containing material 110 comprises single-walled carbon nanotubes. The raw carbon-containing material 110 can be fabricated according to a number of different techniques familiar to those in the art. For example, the raw carbon nanotube-containing material 110 can be fabricated by laser ablation techniques (e.g. - see U.S. Patent No. 6,280,697), chemical vapor deposition techniques (see, e.g. - C. Bower et al., "Plasma Induced Conformal Alignment of Carbon Nanotubes on Curvatured Surfaces," Appl Phys Lett. Vol. 77, No. 6, pgs. 830-32 (2000)), the content of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, or arc-discharge techniques (see, e.g. - C. Journet et al., Nature, Vol. 388, p. 756 (1997)).

Please replace paragraph [0047] appearing at page 10 with the following:

B4

[0047] According to an alternative embodiment, the nanotubes are first processed by ion bombardment to create defects on the sidewalls of the nanotubes before being processed to form openings in the ends of the nanotubes. The defect density can be controlled by the processing time, intensity of the ion beam, and nature of the ion used. In the example of carbon nanotubes, ion bombardment causes breakage of the carbon bonds upon impact. After ion bombardment, the nanotubes are then further processed to form openings in the ends thereof, including milling or sonication in either alcohol or acid, as described above.

Please replace paragraph [0053] appearing at page 13 with the following:

B5

[0053] According to yet another embodiment, the intercalated species 130 may be introduced by an electrochemical reaction. Generally, this technique involves the discharge of ions of the intercalated species 130 from an electrode formed from the same material thereof which then travels from the electrode from which it is discharged and into the cut nanotube material 120. Upon reaching the cut nanotubes 120, a chemical reaction takes place, even at relatively low temperatures (see, e.g., - U.S. Patent No. 6,334,939).

Please replace paragraph [0060] appearing at page 14 with the following:

B6

[0060] After the nanostructure or nanotube material has reacted with the intercalated species and compound is produced that, in the embodiment where the material comprises carbon nanostructures or nanotubes, A_xC, where x is greater than 0 to 1, and A

is the foreign species which comprises at least one of: Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Sc, Y, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, or alloys thereof; a Lewis acid; halogen mixtures; metal chlorides; metal bromides; metal fluorides; metal oxyhalides; acidic oxides; and strong acids. The Lewis acid can comprise halogen Br_2, the acidic oxide can comprise N_2O_5 or SO_3, and the strong acid comprise HNO_3 or H_sSO_4.